

# W.R. CASTLE JR. ADDRESSES ALUMNI

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

W. R. Castle, Jr., made one of the most interesting of his many interesting talks since he has been in Honolulu during his present visit, at the dinner given by P. L. Horne, principal of the Kamehameha Schools, to the Harvard Club in his honor last night. Speaking as he was to alumni of the college of which he is also an alumnus and the present assistant dean, Mr. Castle was able to speak in a more chatty and informal way than is possible from a platform, and his always pleasing delivery was at its best in what one might term an informal monologue in which he told of what had been doing recently at Harvard and brought back to some of those to whom college life is a rather long memory, a close recollection of the "best days of our life."

E. A. Mott-Smith acted as chairman, in the absence of the president of the club, and in a few words of explanation called on Mr. Castle for a talk, saying that the latter had a message from Harvard to deliver.

The first and perhaps most interesting point that Mr. Castle spoke on was athletics. He said in part: "Of athletics generally at Harvard I shall not speak, but the position of the faculty with regard to athletics is something in which I am personally concerned, and I wish to make that position clear."

"There has been criticism of the faculty for the stand they have taken. But, after all, the faculty has a right to do as it has, for its members are there to conduct the course of education and see that all those students get the education they are there for. Neither is it with the athletes themselves that there is any trouble on this score. You may not know it, but it is a fact that members of the teams and crews are always well up in their studies. They are working hard at their athletics and they find time also to work hard at their studies. With them we never have any trouble."

"It is with the students on the bleachers that we find a falling off in work. Every time there is a match, they lose a day. You can not get them to attend a lecture when there is a match on, no matter whether it be a major or a minor event. They have to be very busy all the morning. They all have a girl to take and they have to see about getting seats, buying flowers, arranging for lunch and a thousand and one details that the average undergrad would no more think of overlooking than of trying to fly."

"The president took a stand in the matter with which I, personally, disagreed. He favored the reduction of the number of matches. He argued that the rowing crew had two races a year and therefore why not let the football and baseball teams have two matches a year. We do not need less matches—we need more, if anything—and we need a better generalization of athletics."

"The faculty is very much in favor of athletics of all kinds. They believe that they are part of an education, but they do not want to see so much specializing and the number of players who take part reduced. In this matter the new graduate athletic director is doing a good work in getting more men out each term for the different games. He inspects each freshman class very carefully and gets out all he possibly can."

"Harvard has always stood for the principle of winning games if possible but not at any cost. To go in and do the best you possibly can to win by all fair means, but to go not an inch farther. General interest in athletics is what we are now working for, more games and a better chance for everybody to play."

Mr. Castle then spoke of the falling off of entries to the university from the eastern states. He stated that this year there were eighty less freshmen than the year before. He attributed this in great part to the hard times. Harvard, Yale and Princeton all fell off while Columbia gained, which proved that New York parents who would otherwise have sent their sons to one of the above-named institutions, had sent them to Columbia so that they could live at home.

Of Dartmouth college and its wonderful increase during the last few years, he also spoke and told of the, as he expressed it, "almost house to house canvass," which the graduates of that college had made. He pointed out that Dartmouth provides many teachers for the public schools so that their influence was being felt among those who were preparing for college, while Harvard men who took to teaching, nearly all went to colleges or universities.

Mr. Castle is one of a committee of five that has charge of the admission examinations and he spoke at some length on the high standard required by these examinations and the necessity of maintaining it. He paid a high tribute to President Eliot and told a humorous story in connection with his recent resignation.

"Not one of the students or faculty," said Mr. Castle, "had the least suspicion of the coming resignation and it was a great surprise to us all. I was talking to a freshman in my rooms when the news arrived. The president's secretary opened the door and said, 'The president has resigned.' The freshman looked at me blankly and said, 'Who does he mean, Roosevelt or Taft?'"

Of some of the latest institutions at the university he spoke of the new dramatic club which has been organized to produce plays in public, written and acted by members of the club. Already a play written by Ned Sheldon, president of the dramatic club, has been accepted by Mrs. Fiske and the great actress expects to make a

# SUPREME COURT DECIDES FOR FERN

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

By the decision of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday morning, Joseph J. Fern's title to the office of Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu is made unquestioned.

The court, by Chief Justice Hartwell and Justice Wilder, dismissed the petition asking for a recount, holding that the conditions imposed by the statute had not been complied with and that the petitioners were not entitled to a recount.

When court opened yesterday morning, argument on the three questions of law first submitted by the court was proceeded with, and also argument on another question of law submitted by Justice Wilder just before the close of court the day before, but not at that time argued. In the end, this question proved to be the one on which the case hinged. This was whether under the law there must be thirty petitioners having knowledge of irregularities in any one particular precinct, in order to join in a petition. In the case at bar, some had heard of irregularities in one precinct and some of irregularities in another. But no thirty of them had even the scanty and second-hand information, disclosed in their examination, of irregularities in any one precinct.

After the conclusion of the argument, at about 11:30, Chief Justice Hartwell rendered the decision of the court and dismissed the petition.

The decision in full, as well as the dissenting opinion of Judge De Bolt, is given on another page.

# MAJOR WINSLOW'S CHILD IN RUNAWAY

The little daughter of Major and Mrs. Winslow of the Engineer Corps met with an accident, due to the running away of Mailcarrier Holokahiki's horse, at Waikiki yesterday morning, sustaining some cuts and a bad shaking up. The little one was picked up by Mrs. J. Morton Riggs, who was motoring at the time along the old Waikiki road. Mrs. Riggs recognized the child and motored rapidly over to the Moana Hotel, where she personally attended to the child's injuries until Mrs. Winslow arrived.

Mrs. Winslow and the little girl had gone to the Engineers' camp near the old Afong place, old Waikiki. The little girl wished to return to the hotel, and the mailcarrier coming along in his cart at the time, the little girl was entrusted to his care. While the carrier was delivering a package of mail, the horse, being left unattended in the road, suddenly ran away. The little one was thrown out when the rig was dashed into a fence near Afong's.

# THE STEAMSHIPS CUT OFF COMMISSIONS

The commission paid to Japanese hotelkeepers by the Oceanic, Pacific Mail, O. & O. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, through their local agents, for giving passenger business to the companies has been discontinued.

The companies have hitherto, paid the hotelkeepers \$2 a head for every man or woman furnished for passage, a custom prevailing for the past ten years. As there is little traveling now among Japanese between Honolulu and Japan, and the tramp steamers are no longer competitors in the business, the companies have notified the hotelkeepers that they will no longer pay the commission.

These commissions were tried over by the hotelkeepers to a fund which was used for charitable purposes, helping the sick, and was distributed in many ways to relieve the necessities of the needy in the Japanese colony, and the withdrawal of the commission, according to the Japanese newspapers, will prove a hardship.

A great hit with it in New York. The play was written while Mr. Sheldon was an undergraduate.

The Cosmopolitan club is another new arrival. Members may be of any nationality but are elected by those members who belong to the same nationality as the aspirants for admission. "It is," he said, "a not uncommon sight to find a New Yorker seated at bridge with three Chinamen, any evening in the club rooms."

Mr. Castle concluded by telling of the message he received from Charlie Ah Fook whom he saw just before he left on his trip. He asked him if he could carry any message to Honolulu for him and he replied: "Tell them this is the best place that ever was."

Others who spoke and paid tribute to Mr. Castle's delightful talk were E. A. Mott-Smith, W. R. Castle Sr., Dr. Brinkerhoff, C. H. Alton, Professor Babson and D. L. Withington.

Before the dinner while the guests were arriving a new Harvard song, "Harvard All the Day," was played by Professor Babson and sung by all those who could get near enough to see the words. The song has a wonderful swing to it and somebody suggested that it would make a dandy football song to sing when the team walks out on the field.

The dinner itself was in the Hawaiian style and the long tables were covered with everything that goes to make up the most delicious of banquets. After the dinner the guests adjourned to the reception room where the speeches were made.

Those who were present were A. L. Castle, W. R. Castle Sr., W. R. Castle Jr., P. L. Horne, R. S. Horne, R. H. Hosmer, E. A. Mott-Smith, H. G. Spencer, J. W. Gilmore, C. H. Pitts, E. V. Wilcox, J. A. Wilder, D. L. Withington, Professor Babson, S. Lowrey, F. Lowrey, P. B. Blanchard, Dr. Brinkerhoff, E. Dillingham, J. M. Monsarrat, C. H. Olson, S. Livingston and J. N. Denham.

# MAINLAND PRESS COMMENTS ON LILUOKALANI'S MISSION

The mission of Queen Liliuokalani to Washington is occupying the editorial attention of many of the leading newspapers of the Eastern States. A majority of the writers appear to favor the appropriation being made for the applicant, but the majority at the same time appear doubtful if Congress will allow any claim that may be presented.

The New York World, the paper which has been recently castigated by President Roosevelt, says: "The \$200,000 demanded by Liliuokalani as an indemnity for her sequestered 'crown lands' seems modern as royal subsidies go. Will Congress balk at granting the desired Hawaiian Queen a sum hardly as large as an appropriation for a country postoffice building?"

"Having entered on a policy of imperialism, with its legacy of subject peoples and island dependencies, we should be prepared to discharge the obligations these new wards impose upon us. We are morally bound to accord to dethroned rulers that liberality of treatment which it has been the enlightened policy of Rome and of England to pursue toward conquered princes. Shall a full-blooded Queen be compelled to worry along on a mere \$4000 a year voted by the Hawaiian Legislature—the salary of a chief clerk or consular agent? The compensation demanded by Liliuokalani is less than the price current of ordinary dual coronets. An heirless could not begin to buy a French prince for that amount."

"Being now by reason of our career of conquest in possession of a real royal family, a ruling dynasty, we should evidence a proper appreciation of the responsibility. Hawaiian royalty, adequately endowed and encouraged against race suicide, may in the years to come provide advantageous alliances for our first families."

Let Her Have It.

The New York Times regards the claim of the Queen as "somewhat weak," but believes in granting it after all. In its issue of December 1, the Times says:

"One's heart doesn't bleed very copiously over the news that Liliuokalani, sometime Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, has an annual existence of no more than \$4000. That amount, however, is much or little, according to the point of view. In the eyes of royalty, though remotely insular and of dark complexion, it is doubtless a miserable pittance, and in considering the ex-Queen's plea the circumstances of her deposition should be remembered, as well as the fact that she probably has a number of dependents, poor relations, and faithful companions in misfortune, with whom her resources, whatever they may be, have to be divided."

"In the last analysis, her claim to support from public funds may be a bit weak, but as 'vested rights' go, hers are not the least able to endure examination. It would be the part of wisdom, if not of justice, to make the brown lady's declining days fairly comfortable and in accordance with her own standards of comfort at that. She wants \$200,000, which is a good deal of money, though nothing in comparison with what other Queens in eclipse usually manage to save from the wreck of a throne. In Liliuokalani's misfortunes we played a not very satisfactory part, and it is not pleasant that she should have to emerge from her retirement with outstretched hands. A name with as many and as liquid vowels in it as hers has cannot be maintained on nothing."

May Be Something Due.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that there may be something due the ex-ruler of Hawaii, and says: "Queen Liliuokalani is back in Washington after something. It may be the same old thing. Queen Liliuokalani thinks she has a claim against the government of the United States, for that its marines once landed at Honolulu and marched to her palace, where they hung the stars and stripes, which have hung there ever since, and hang there now."

"There may be something due this woman. Since we paid the Spaniards \$200,000,000 for the privilege of keeping what we already had, it would seem that Queen Liliuokalani, who was nearly as valiant a foeman for us as the Spaniards were, should be entitled to more consideration than she has ever received at our hands. We had to have her islands. The interests of civilization and of progress demanded it, and we needed coaling stations there which she was provokingly slow in letting us have. The interests of all of the people of the Hawaiian Islands, of all colors, have been promoted by our sovereignty. But we interrupted Queen Liliuokalani in the midst of a lotus-eating afternoon. We broke up a joyful siesta. Our marines poked the muzzles of their guns into shaded palace windows, on the other side of which the government of Hawaii was in full motion. There was even less resistance than that at Manila, but not so much less that the precedent we set

for ourselves in paying \$20,000,000 for the Philippines does not, in justice and reason, bind us to pay a pension, or alimony in gross, to the former Queen of Hawaii."

"How much? Well, the answer may depend upon how much the tariff is to be revised and the revenues reduced. When Queen Liliuokalani went to Washington before, along in the middle 80s, she went in the pride of a tropical beauty, which the world thought would corrupt Congress and undermine the seats of the mighty. She was expected to blow Oriental breath out of sweet lips into seamed faces and carry things by storm. She failed. We rose up as one man and hurled back with scorn the intimation that we could be so approached. But now she comes as an old woman, whose Oriental beauty is faded, and is asking only what she feels to be justice. Before the day of Manila we could see no justice in it. But since we have commenced paying men for the privilege of thrashing them out of their boots, we might give something to a woman who gave up her boots without thrashing. Of course, no precedent is retroactive, even those which we foolishly make for ourselves. But when we start out being foolish we should be consistently foolish."

Lands Were Abrogated.

The Buffalo Enquirer is one of the papers which sees no virtue in the claim advanced by the Queen. It says: "Persons with a penchant for keeping tab on royalties and ex-royalties may be interested to learn that Liliuokalani, she of the unpronounceable name, who formerly reigned as Queen of Hawaii, reached her seventieth birthday today."

"This week the attention of American readers has again been called to this extraordinary personage by her arrival here to press her claims on the government. (Continued on Page Thirteen.)" ment for compensation for lands formerly belonging to the crown of the Hawaiian Islands.

"The claims of Liliuokalani have been before the public ever since the annexation of her former domain to the United States. The general opinion here is that the chances of her receiving compensation are very remote."

"Article 95 of the constitution of the republic of Hawaii, promulgated July 4, 1894, declared the crown lands to be the property of the Hawaiian government, and to be free and clear of any trust or of concerning the same, and from all claims of whatever nature upon rents, issues and profits thereof."

"This selfsame article of the constitution of the republic became a section of the territorial constitution and is a law in a sense as clear and strict as any amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Claims are Claims.

The Scranton Times sees trouble in the collection, remarking: "The former Queen of Hawaii, Liliuokalani, has come to Washington for the winter to press her well known claim for \$250,000 damages against the United States government. It was once endorsed by the late Senator Hoar, but claims are claims and they all have sorry experience in Congress."

Locates a Daughter.

The Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal has discovered a daughter of the Queen to carry on her claim in future. The Journal is pessimistic, saying: "There does not seem to be any more prospect for the success of her present mission than there was when she last visited the national capital. The United States has never recognized the claims of the deposed queen and probably never will, and the chances of her receiving compensation are very remote indeed. When S. B. Dole and others changed the form of the government of the Hawaiian islands from a monarchy to a republic the rights of the crown to certain lands were abrogated. The United States government had nothing to do with that and when the islands were made a dependency of the American government it was deemed unnecessary and unwise to renew these obligations."

"It is likely that the queen herself will not press her claims for many more years, as she is now seventy years old. Her daughter, however, will be a legitimate heir to any rights the mother possessed and there is, therefore, little likelihood that the national congress will be relieved of the Hawaiian claims for a good many years to come, as the claims are large ones and with just sufficient basis to tempt adventurers to encourage the queen and her daughter to continue the fight for their recognition, and even to furnish the money necessary to press them."

Mourned for Cleveland.

A writer in the Washington Mirror grows reminiscent over the Queen's visit. He says: "Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Ha-

# REFER MATTERS TO COMMITTEE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

At a conference of the Republican County Committee and the Republican Supervisors-elect last evening, at the office of Attorney Judd, it was agreed that there would be a harmonious reference of all matters of public or party interest from Supervisors to County Committee, and vice versa.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman Clarence Crabbe, the County Committee being represented in person and by proxy by twenty members, and all the Supervisors-elect of the Republicans were on hand.

Chairman Crabbe stated after the meeting that the Supervisors were agreeable to referring questions to the County Committee for suggestions. No reference was made to appointments to be made under the coming administration.

SYBARITIC INSOUCEANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—"The recent appearance on the stage of the Salome dance, the attempted interpretation of a Beethoven symphony by a series of body movements in rhythm, the presentation in operatic form of the Biblical drama of Samson and Delilah—these were alluded to by me as mere incidents of the spirit of, shall I say, Sybaritic insouciance that has become so unfortunately characteristic of Americans. It is a spirit which, persisted in by a people, leads to national decadence."

In this strong language the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, pastor of the fashionable St. John's Episcopal church, of which the mistress of the White House and her daughter are members, today condemned the Beethoven symphony dance which Miss Dundas recently gave in bare feet at the New National Theater.

President Roosevelt attended one of these performances and practically led the tremendous applause which followed the completion of the dance.

"Society has more to fear in the end from a national spirit of irreverence than from many misanthropes and rogues," added Dr. Smith, in denouncing the new dance.

will, will be in Washington again this winter, I am reliably informed. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani believes in the old adage, while there is life, there is hope. Her grief over the death of ex-President Cleveland, I learned at the time, was very deep and presumably sincere. Mr. Cleveland was very considerate to the ex-queen of the swarthy skin and vanished throne, and in return for his anxiety to give a square deal to Hawaii it has been ever the pleasure of Queen Liliuokalani to declare that her people 'almost worship' the name of Cleveland. Juanita Miller, daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, will probably welcome heartily the return of the deposed Hawaiian queen. Her father was sent down to Hawaii at the time Queen Liliuokalani was tried in the throne-room of her own palace for treason, and made quite an impression on the dusky sovereign by espousing her cause after being sent to take the part of the annexation. At this time the bizarre poet of the West appeared in the throne-room in top-boots and flowing hair."

Debate Discusses Situation.

In the Washington Herald, the Debate is quoted in part as follows: "American troops made the de-thronement of Queen Liliuokalani possible," said Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole, the Delegate in Congress from Hawaii, at the Shoreham, yesterday.

"If the military arm of the United States Government had not assisted in an indirect way to sustain the revolutionists, the Queen, in all likelihood, would be still occupying the throne this day," continued Prince Cupid, wiping the perspiration from his face with a delicately scented handkerchief. The prince had been out all morning looking for a suitable residence for the Queen and himself, and being a heavy man, the warm weather affected him very much.

"The Hawaiians, the whites and the natives, were very loyal to the Queen, and never thought of a revolution, and she is as popular today as she was then. But there is no use in discussing past history. I think Congress should reimburse the Queen for the loss of her income from the crown lands, which stopped with the revolution. These lands are now held by the United States in fee simple."

"She has no legal claim against the United States, it is true, but there exists a moral obligation on the part of America to give her fair treatment. Congress ought to present her with a sum of money as a sort of quitclaim on what was once her property. About \$250,000 would be a proper sum."

"When still queen of the Islands she had an annual revenue from the crown lands of from \$60,000 to \$80,000 besides a civil list of \$40,000 a year. Although she still owns some property, from which she draws a small income, it is mortgaged."

The prince said the Queen liked Washington and cold weather, which was one of the reasons for her making the trip to this city.

Discussing the condition of labor in the Islands, the delegate from that country said that Asiatic labor, particularly the Japanese, were driving not only the whites, but also the native Hawaiian from the field; that they worked for small wages, too small, in fact, for either the white man or the Hawaiian to live on. "Of course, we need them to work on our plantations, but they are not satisfied with that—they extend their influence in every direction, driving everybody else to the wall," he said.

"It seems that the government is discriminating against the use of Hawaiian native labor on government works, like dredging the harbor, building operations, and other improvements. I have again and again requested Congress to give my people a chance, but so far I have not been successful."

# MILL TO GRIND ALGAROA BEANS

The problem of how to macerate algaroba beans—the seeds and mucilaginous covering—in such a manner that the mineed residue is thoroughly mixed and a fodder of extreme value to horses and mules, has been solved by C. W. Renear of this city, it is believed.

In less than six weeks Mr. Renear has created a macerator model which has a capacity of between three and four tons per day. The model was on exhibition yesterday before Dr. Wilcox, director of the United States Experiment Station; Prof. Kraus, also of the Experiment Station; representatives of the press and others. The machine, while small, is quite powerful and its rollers capable of reducing the algaroba beans in the twinkling of an eye.

Applications for patent claims numbering seven in all are already en route to Washington, and Mr. Renear believes that he will have no difficulty in getting the patent on this machine, and also upon a cleaner and dryer to be attached to the mill. The dryer will be unique and will be quite original.

The macerator model shows two roller drums, grooved vertically and notched at close intervals. They revolve toward each other and the feeding hopper resembles on ore crusher. A metal plate attached to the frame on which the rollers rest, with a notched edge, fits under the roller and this serves to keep the drum grooves clean of the mucilaginous coating coming from the beans. The crushed and chopped residue falls beneath the machine and when first examined, is of course quite sticky, but exposure to the air soon dries it. The seeds which are opened and macerated in the rollers give out an oil which spreads through the stuff.

In order that the material may be thoroughly dried soon after leaving the machine Mr. Renear is working on a dryer which will receive much of the waste heat of the mill.

Prof. Kraus pronounces the algaroba fodder, as it is produced by the Renear patent, to be a fodder of great value for horses. Dr. Wilcox was quite interested in the successful working of the model and on examining the macerated material, remarking that the breaking up of the seeds brings out the oil, which is one of its most valuable ingredients. As to the sticky or saccharine ingredient, Dr. Wilcox said this is a substitute for starch and is much better for animals. Saccharine fodder is of great value. In fact, in the southern states mules are fed with molasses by-products.

As to the supply of algaroba beans, Dr. Wilcox says there are practically two crops per year to be depended upon, and the yield of beans is enormous. Beans are generally collected in gunnysacks and each sack weighs about thirty-three pounds. About sixty sacks make a ton and each ton represents a value of about \$7.50, the prevailing market price being ten to twelve and a half cents a bag, the highest price being fifteen cents. One enterprising dealer here has fifteen thousand bags stored up, and on Kauai one plantation has about 30,000 bags on hand.

Bains within the past few days have broken the drought that has prevailed on the Koolau side of this island for a long time.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain everybody. It is beyond price in Debility, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Daffe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

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